

W. Carlton

Alexandria
AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser
INTELLIGENCER.

[Vol. 1.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

[No. 304.]

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY next,
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room.

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c. — ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheetting Linens,
German Osnaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Nov. 29. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hhds and bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handsomely assorted,

30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales — on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpet and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muslin and Muffin Hand-
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 27. Vendue Master.

JEWELRY.

CHARLES GOUVERNET,

Who has just arrived at this place, informs

the ladies and gentlemen that he has a

handsome assortment of JEWELRY,

Consisting of

Necklaces, Breast Pins,

Ear Rings, Lockets,

Bracelets, Rings,

Gold and Silver Pearl Beads,

Watches, Black Jetts,

Watch Chains, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he offers for sale, by

wholesale and retail, on the most reason-
able price. Apply at Mr. John Eames's

private boarding house, Water Street, next
door to Mr. Lencine's.

November 30. dgt

FOR SALE.

30 bls. BEEF, warranted to keep a three

years' voyage,

30 kegs of SOUNDS and TONGUES.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants Wharf, Nov. 28. d3teo

To be Hired.

An excellent dining room fer-

vant. Enquire of the Printers.

Nov. 18. raw 4t

ROBERT B. JAMESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

—Consisting of—

Old Cogniac,

Barcelona,

Peach, and

Apple

Java, and

Green

Spinning Cotton, Molasses,

Old Jamaica,

W. India, and

N. England

Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.

Stone Jugs,

Starch and Fig Blue,

Claret,

Madeira,

Port,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Malaga and

Corkica

Holland Geneva,

Nutmegs, cloves, Caffia, Pimento,

Cayenne and

Black

Imperial,

Young Hyson,

Hyson,

Hyson Skin &

Souchong

Muscovado,

Loaf, and

Powdered

Rice, Race and Ground Ginger,

Castile,

White, and

Brown

Best Orleans and flota indigo, Spanish

segars, mustard, madder, coperas, allum,

brimstone, glue, saltpetre, sweet oil in flasks

and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's snuff,

short pipes in kegs, common and fine Al-

bany chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar,

capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits

in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF

gunpowder, patent shot, Cavendish's best

chewing tobacco.

Also,

A few kegs and boxes fresh raisins and

currants.

Nov. 30. eoim

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.

Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,

Mullins of various kinds,

Plain and figured cambric,

Mullinets and dimities,

Irish linens and table linens,

Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,

Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,

the above goods will be sold unusually low,

for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

JUST RECEIVED.

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,

striped blankets and kersey duffels... For

sale on very moderate terms by the pack-

age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Ali-

gator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or

approved notes, and a liberal credit will

be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5. d

Freight Wanted

For the Sloop

SALLY,

Captain CARPENTER,

Carries about 350 barrels—for N. York
or Rhode-Island, on moderate terms, if
application is made soon.

JOHN G. LADD.

Landing and for Sale, from said vessel,

10 Puncheons well flavoured St. Vincent

Rum,

Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,

Sweet Cider, Cheese, and dry Cod-Fish.

November 28. d

Robert T. Hoce and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality,

800 bushels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,

Figs in Fraills,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blan-

kets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds.

and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and

Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,

Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the

chest,

Castile and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,

Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrahs and falgochys,

and are in daily expectation of an addi-

tional supply.

Sept. 14. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-

version of the Republican Government of

France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer

to the two Letters of the late Right

Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating

for Peace with the French Republic:—

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and

Emancipation of Spanish America, by

means which would promote the tran-

quility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

All persons having claims a-

gainst the subscriber are requested to pre-

sent their accounts immediately—such as

are indebted will please to make payment,

in my absence, to Mr. James Keith, jun.

JAMES PORTER.

Nov. 10. eo3w

40 gr. casks of excellent
Old PORT WINE,

Liverpool Salt, loose

do. do. in facks.

For Charter,

To any Island in the West-Indies, the

schooner MISISSIPPI.

Freight Wanted,

To Charleston, for ich'r Two Brothers.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants Wharf, Nov. 18. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,

by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving

the balance by the first arrivals from Li-

verpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. a

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Al-

ligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual

terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE of MAY

and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and

three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine fait,

Russia sheeting and Duck,

West India and N. E. rum,

Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,

Hyson, hysonskin, } Teas of the best qua-

Souchon and bohea } lity,

A few casks Madeira wine,

Do. bls. beef,

Mould and dipt candles,

7 by 9 window glass,

Soap, cheese and shad,

Men and womens' shoes,

Writing and wrapping paper,

Cotton and wool in bags,

1 box linen checks,

1 do. playing cards,

1 do. Dutch quilts,

Sewing twine,

A few crates and boxes glass ware,

Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,

Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

MISSING

From Mr. C. Beverley's pas-

ture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle

HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a

small star in his forehead, and his hip

on the near side somewhat larger than the

other.

During the wide-sweeping war in Europe, the people of this country have been agitated alternately with hope and fear, respecting the issue of the contest; and few men have been able to preserve their passions from enlisting on one side or the other. This interest in the war, has created a bias on the mind, which has, in no small degree, given complexion to opinions, on subjects connected with the revolution, and on none, more than that of the "rights of neutral nations." The war being concluded, and the minds of men, less flattered with hope or awed by apprehension, and consequently better prepared for an impartial examination of facts and principles, it may not be improper to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to attend to the subject. It may perhaps appear, that our government thought proper to abandon ground, which, under other circumstances, it may be wise to recover. Our treaties with foreign powers are temporary; and misapprehensions of the nature and extent of the obligations of the laws of nations, may lead to sacrifices incompatible with the interest of the United States.

The Rights of Neutral Nations.

No. I.

Within the last two hundred years many able pens have been employed, in ascertaining and defining the principles which do or ought to regulate the conduct of independent nations towards each other. These principles have been discussed under the various titles of the "laws of nations," "the rights of war and peace," "the right of neutral and belligerent powers." In some of these principles, which are evidently founded on moral justice, all nations and all men are agreed; others of them, notwithstanding the labours of Grotius, Puffendorf, Burlamaqui, Vattel and other learned authors, remain unsettled, and subject to be varied, enforced or annulled, by temporary stipulations in public treaties. Every war occasions the infraction of former treaties, and by varying the relative situation of nations, in regard to their commerce or connections, renders it necessary or convenient for princes and states to deny the validity of principles, which they themselves formerly contended for with fleets and armies, and had sanctioned by their express agreement in anterior conventions.

Among ancient barbarous nations, an almost unrestrained piracy preceded fair commerce. Not only goods, but the persons of men and women were the objects of plunder, the prizes of naval valor, in ancient Greece, Rome and among the Baltic nations. Nor was war on land excited by very different motives, or conducted on very different principles. Armies fought originally for superiority and spoil only—and it was not till the three hundred and forty ninth year of Rome, that the soldiers of that commonwealth received wages in money—their only reward being the plunder of the vanquished. Hence we are not to look solely to the ancients, for the principles of equity in national intercourse. The early state of nations was a state of war—men chiefto plunder, rather than to earn their subsistence by labor. A martial life was their pride and glory; labor was drudgery, beneath the honourable rank of a soldier, and reserved for the occupation of slaves and women. Hence we are to distrust the morality of maxims, which derive their authority from nations governed by military principles and habits. We are not to suffer the imposing title of the "rights of war," to regulate entirely our opinions, concerning the fitness and propriety of those maxims. It has not been without the unceasing efforts of great and good men for many years, aided by the authority and influence of christianity, that the practice of ferocious nations has been softened down to that degree of mildness and equity, which now characterizes the laws of nations. And we are not certain, that further meliorations are not due to natural and social justice, as well as to the tranquility of mankind. The questions that agitate modern commercial nations relate principally to the rights of neutrality; that is, to the claims of nations, not engaged in war, to carry on a free commerce with belligerent nations; and also to secure to their flags, the privilege of protecting e-

very species of innocent property. Every war revives the question, "what is or is not the law of nations?" a question that has divided nations and writers on maritime law—has combined and armed powerful states and kingdoms in the defence of their respective decisions—and has been, in all cases, determined by force, or conventions founded on necessity, or policy.

To the United States, which an intervening ocean separates from the seat of the endless contentions of nations on the other continent, where claims are prosecuted and defended by the sword, where a treaty of peace is but a formal truce, intended to enable rival nations to recruit their armies, and replenish their coffers for fresh hostilities to an empire thus sequestered from the numerous territorial causes of war and liable only to be drawn into the quarrels of European nations, by the necessity of defending its commercial rights; a just determination of all questions relating to maritime law, is extremely interesting and important. If belligerent and neutral nations have appropriate and distinct rights, it is of consequence that they should be defined; and as the United States have in their favor, the chance of usually being neutral, when the maritime nations of Europe are at war, it is their interest to ascertain and preserve, unabridged, the rights of neutrals. What these rights are seems not to be understood. When the northern powers, in 1780, confederated to establish the principle, that "free ships make free goods," the public sentiment in America, then at war with Great Britain, was decidedly in favor of the principle and Congress explicitly recognized it. Great Britain, at that time, remonstrated against the establishment of the principle, calling it a "modern law" of nations; but was not in a situation effectually to oppose the formidable confederacy by which it was maintained. The peace of 1783 superseded that league, and the intercourse between the powers was regulated by subsequent treaties.

The last war has revived a similar confederacy, formed for the purpose of maintaining the same principle in favor of neutral commerce. The naval power of G. Britain speedily and at one blow, disarmed the confederacy of its terrors; and the victory near Copenhagen compelled the northern kingdoms to adjust the controversy by convention. During this eventful crisis, it has been found convenient in the United States, to abandon the principles contended for by the Baltic nations, and to defend Great Britain in asserting what is called the "ancient" law of nations.—Where shall we look for the motives of this change of sentiment in America?—Were the venerable fathers of the revolution under a cloud, with regard to this question, which recent illustration has dispelled? or is the direction of the ground which they took, to be ascribed to the influence of changes in the political state of Europe, or the condition of parties in the United States?

Without attempting to answer these questions, I will examine the history of neutral rights, and endeavor to find the true grounds of the pretensions of both parties. It is only by a detail of historical facts, that we shall be able to understand the merits of the question in dispute, and arrive to just conclusions respecting what is the "law of nations."

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

EQUALITY.

The philosophers among the Democrats will no doubt insist that they do not mean to equalize property, they contend only for an equality of rights. If they restrict the word equality as carefully as they ought it will not import that all men have an equal right to all things, but that to whatever they have a right, it is as much to be protected and provided for as the right of any persons in society. In this sense no body will contest their claim. Yet the right of a poor man is as much his right as a rich man's, there is no great novelty or wisdom in the discovery of the principle, nor are the French entitled to any pre-eminence on this account. The magna-charta of England obtained, I think, in the year 1216, contains the great body of what is called, and our revolutionists of 1776, called it, *English Liberty*. This they claimed as their birth-right, and with good reason: For it enacted that justice shall not be sold, nor denied, nor delayed, and as soon afterwards the trial by jury grew into general use, the subjects themselves are employed by

the government to apply remedies when rights are violated. For true Equality and the Rights of Man, there never was a better or a wiser provision, as in fact it executes itself. This is the precious system of true Equality imported by our excellent and ever to be venerated forefathers, which they prized as their birth-right.—Yet this glorious distinction of Liberty, so ample, so stable, and so temperate, secured by the Common Law, has been revealed and exhibited to popular abhorrence as the shameful badge of our yet colonial dependence on England.

As the Common Law secures equally all the rights of the citizens, and as the Jacobin leaders loudly decry this system, it is obvious, that they extend their views still farther. Undoubtedly they include in their plan of Equality that the citizens shall have assigned to them new rights and different from what they now enjoy. You have earned your estate, or it descended to you from your father, of course my right to your estate is not as good as yours. Am I then to have in the new order of things an equal right with you? Certainly not, every Democrat of any understanding will reply. What then do you propose by your Equality? You have earned an estate. I have not. Yet I have a right and as good a right as another man to earn it. I may save my earnings and deny myself the pleasures and comforts of life till I have laid up a competent sum to provide for my infirmity and old age. All cannot be rich, but all have a right to make the attempt, and when some have fully succeeded, and others partially, and others not at all, the several states in which they then find themselves become their condition in life, and whatever the rights of that condition may be they are to be faithfully secured by the laws and government. This, however, is not the idea of the men of the new order of things, for thus far the plan belongs to a very old order of things.

They consider a republican government as the only one in which this sort of Equality can exist at all. A tyrant or a king, which all democrats suppose to be a word of like import, might leave the rights of his subjects unviolated. The Grand Seigneur is arbitrary—the heavy hand of his despotism however falls only on great men in office, the aristocrats, whom it must be a pleasure to the admirers of Equality to see strangled by the bow-string. The great body of the subjects of the Turkish government lead a very undisturbed life, enjoying a stupid security from the oppressions of power. To enjoy right, without having proper security for their enjoyment, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners, and this is precisely the difficulty of the democratic sect. All the Rights and Equality they admire are destitute of any rational security, and are of a nature utterly subversive of all true Liberty. For on close examination it turns out that their notion of Equality is, that all the citizens of a republic have an equal right to political power. This is called republicanism. This hastens the journey of a demagogue to power, and invests him with the title of *The Man of the People*. This the people are told is their great cause in opposition to the coalesced tyrants of Europe, and the intriguing federal aristocrats in America.

Let me cut out the tongue of that blasphemer, every democratic zealot will exclaim, who dares to deny the rightful and unlimited power of the people. It is indeed a very inveterate evil in our politics, that popular opinion has been formed rather to democracy, than to sober republicanism. The American Revolution was in fact, after 1776, a resistance to foreign government. We claimed the right to govern ourselves, and our patriots never contemplated the claim of the imported United Irish, that a mob should govern us.—It is true, that the checks on the powers of the people themselves were not deemed so necessary as on the temporary rulers whom we elected. We looked for danger on the same side where we had been used to look, and suspected every thing but ourselves. Our dread of rulers devoted them to imbecility. Our presumptuous confidence in ourselves puffed all the weak and credulous, and vain with an opinion that no power was safe but their own, and therefore, that should be uncontrollable and have no limits. This is Democracy, and not Republicanism. The French Revolution has been made the instrument of faction, it has multiplied popular errors, and rendered them indocile.

Restraints on the power of the people, seem to all Democrats, foolish, for how

shall they restrain themselves, and mischievous, because as they think the power of the people is their Liberty. Restraints that make it less, and on every inviting occasion for mischief and the oppression of a minority, make it nothing, will appear to be the abandonment of its principles and cause.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

It is not a little amusing to observe the sentiment and conduct manifested by the democrats, before and since they have obtained the direction of the government. Under the old administration, no important measure was ever proposed, nor any law passed, but the cry was made, that "the constitution is in danger." The alarm was usually founded in Congress by Mr. Gallatin, and there rung through its various changes by Nicholas, Livingston, and Randolph, and afterwards by Duane, Callender and others, until many ignorant and deluded citizens were ready to say that these were "true and faithful watchmen upon the walls," for the preservation of our invaluable constitution. But since the 4th of March, these friends and guardians of the constitution, inform us, that the instrument is "subject to perpetual alteration," and that it may be violated when such violation will be productive of benefit to the country.

It may, perhaps, not be uninteresting to our readers to notice the reasoning, with which the contemplated repeal of the judiciary system is defended in the Aurora of the 20th ult.

The TORY PRINTS (says Duane) begin to be alarmed about the judiciary of John Adams's manufactory, and as usual begin to preach up the REGAL DOCTRINE of perpetuation in office; we shall next hear of hereditary descent. It could hardly have been expected, that the tory prints should begin to preach up the regal doctrines of perpetuation in office; or give lectures upon hereditary right, during the continuance of the present administration. What alarm tory prints may begin to feel, about the judiciary of John Adams's manufactory we know not; but we readily confess, that, as republicans, and attached as we are to the constitution and laws of our country, we feel alarm when we are thus indirectly assured that this constitution will be thus violated, and the only security for the rights and liberties of the citizens destroyed.

Either these people (the tory prints) are very wicked or very ignorant of the principles of our government; if not ignorant they must know [well done Mr. Duane, "if they do know, they must know," important deduction! wonderful discovery!] that in a government like ours, there is nothing immutable. So it would seem—not even the constitution, when it falls into the hands of a democratic administration, can remain immutable; but every barrier which it contains for the security of the people against the oppressions of licentious rulers, is to be broken down and destroyed!

The Constitution itself is subject to perpetual alteration, though superior to all existing laws. Superior to all existing laws; that is all laws enacted before the 4th of March last, but now it becomes subject to perpetual alteration; that is, such alteration as the exigencies of the democratic administration require, which Mister Duane, very jolly, terms perpetual.

It is a fundamental principle of our government, that the power which CREATES can NON-CREATE. And pray when did Mister Duane learn this important principle of our government? It, surely, was not from the constitution, for the constitution has, in certain cases, vested the power of creating officers, and, entirely, denied the power of non-creating them. For instance, the power of creating judicial officers, is given to the President and Senate, and the power of non-creating them, is expressly denied. So much for Mister Duane's fundamental, non-creating principle. Now for its application.

Our judiciary is not a system superior to the constitution, but dependent on it. Very true, but he says, in the next sentence, that the judiciary depends on the law which constitutes it. Now Mister Duane ought, when writing this last sentence, to have remembered the preceding one; but he, probably, intended by the law on which the judiciary depends, the constitution itself, if so, we readily subscribe to his next sentence. The body which created the judiciary (that is the representatives of the

people, i
nol the
make an

Indee
fed, as
the judi
and conf
that this
and that
mature c
of the la
litary

What a
the fram
favoured
riod! for
section in
is very fl
portant,
permanen
ficers of
judges of
their offic
officers o
stance, no
hold the
to govern
ten thou

Every
people dir
and inter
people.

his remov
ple (for h
verment
road to a
a democr
however,
with him
to interest
especially
own term
sidently a
shall deri
half of th
United St

In a m
whole uni
just nobis
statement
ed, as to
but, if we
court for
nia had so
put one B
that he w
proved to
mel, in jai
adverse p
cation of
gard the p
governme

We hop
altered, th
the power
And all th
term.

Capt. V
Dove of A
thence on
Fort Willi
being in b
board for
on the 2
thence on
emigrants
in Nova S
August ar
on account
with lum
cargo bein
consigned
in Aberde
ber. On
met with
ship under
49, N. lo
Grand Ba
48 fathom
day sprung
by one of
stem—By
in the hol
At 8 o'clk
11 P. M.
hold; at
and being
fair breac
her beam f
called bot
the genera
for the pr
rest of the
best at 6 o
cut away
boats bein
staunched
captain be
the sea, the
pales, qua
werboard,

and mis-
the power
restraints
inviting
recession of
all appear
principles and

er.

2.

serve the
ed by the
have ob-
ernment.
no impor-
nor any
ade, that
The
ngress by
through its
ivingston,
y Duane,
ignorant
ly to say
ul watch-
reservation.
But
ends and
inform us,
to perpe-
e violated
ductive of

interesting
ing, with
f the judi-
Auroa of

ne) begin
of John
ual begin
of per-
xt bear of
rdly have
ints should
of
ntinuation
What a
feel, about
manufacture
y confels,
as we
ws of our
e are thus
tution will
security for
citizens de-

prints) are
the princi-
norant they
Duane, "if
," impor-
lcovery !]

there is no
seem—not
falls into
ministration,
every barrier
rity of the
of licentious
and destroy-

to all perpe-
ing laws;
the 4th of
subject to
alteration
atic admini-
Duane, ve-

of our ge-
ch creates
y when did
rtant princi-
suredly, was
the constitu-
ed the power
rely, denied
m. For in-
judicial offi-
Senate,
them, is ex-
Mister Du-
ing principle.

a superior to
on it. Ve-
next sentence,
the law which
Duane ought,
e, to have re-
ne; but he,
on which
stitution it-
e to his next
reated the ju-
atives of the

people, in the state conventions) can an-
nihil the law (that is, the constitution) and
make another.

Indeed, the law has always been imper-
fect, as it gave a greater permanency to
the judiciary than to other officers of trust
and confidence. Observe, gentle reader,
that this is Mr. William Duane's opinion,
and that it was, probably, formed after
mature consideration of the imperfection
of the law, by a month's residence in a so-
litary mansion, for a contempt of court.—
What a misfortune to our country, that
the framers of our constitution were not
favoured with his opinion at an earlier pe-
riod! for, certainly, the proof of imper-
fection in the constitution, in this respect,
is very strong, and its discovery very im-
portant, to wit: because it gives greater
permanency to the judiciary, than to other of-
ficers of trust and confidence. Surely, the
judges of our courts ought not to hold
their offices for a longer time than other
officers of trust and confidence; for in-
stance, not longer than Mister Duane shall
hold the office of paper and quill venter
to government, with a profit of eight or
ten thousand dollars per annum.

Every removal from a dependence on the
people directly opens an inroad to aristocracy,
and interests separate from those of the
people. And does not Mister Duane think
his removal from a dependence on the peo-
ple (for his continuance in the office of go-
vernment stationer) directly opens an in-
road to aristocracy? If so, surely so good
a democrat will not continue in it—But,
however, this may be, we readily agree
with him, that it directly opens an inroad
to interests separate from those of the people,
especially, when he is left to make his
own terms, and when Mister Duane con-
fidently asserts, that by those terms, he
shall derive a profit nearly equal to one
half of the salary of the President of the
United States.

In a majority of districts throughout the
whole union the new judiciary had to do
just nothing. Of the accuracy of this
statement we are not so extensively infor-
med, as to be able to speak with decision:
but, if we correctly remember, the circuit
court for the eastern district of Pennsylva-
nia had something to do. They had to
put one Billy Duane, who made affidavit
that he was an American citizen, but was
proved to be an Irishman, late from Clon-
mel, in jail for abusing the court, jury and
adverse party; and much to the gratifi-
cation of all men of decency, and who re-
gard the preservation of order and good
government.

We hope shortly to see the whole system
altered, the number of judges reduced, and
the powers of the court limited and defined.
And all this, double, before the next
term. [Gaz. U. States.]

SHIPWRECK.

Capt. William Crane master of the ship
Dove of Aberdeen, in Scotland failed from
thence on the 20th May last, bound to
Fort William on the west coast of Scotland,
being in ballast, and having provision on
board for 200 emigrants: arrived there
on the 2d June following; failed from
thence on the 18th of said June, having 200
emigrants on board, and bound for Pictou,
in Nova Scotia: arrived there on the 30th
August and performed 10 days quarantine
on account of the small pox: then loaded
with lumber, bound for Aberdeen, the
cargo being the property of Hugh Denon,
configned to Frazer and Malo, merchants
in Aberdeen. Sailed on the 18th of Octo-
ber. On the 24th of the same month,
met with strong gales and cloudy weather,
ship under her courses; being in lat. 45,
49, N. long. 52, 36, W. founded on the
Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and found
48 fathoms of water. At 7 o'clock same
day sprung a leak, occasioned as supposed
by one of the headings starting from the
stem—By founding found two feet water
in the hold, the sea running very high.
At 8 o'clock set both pumps a going: at
10 P. M. found four feet water in the
hold; at 4 o'clock next morning, 6 feet;
and being water logged, the sea making a
fair breach over her, caused her to lay on
her beam side. In this situation the master
called both mates aft to consult them for
the general safety of the ship and cargo, and
for the preservation of their own and the
rest of the crew's lives. It was concluded
best at 6 o'clock A. M. on the 25th, to
cut away the main and mizen mast; both
boats being washed off decks, and the rail
haunchens, rough trees, companion and
captain being carried away by violence of
the sea, the wind N. by E. all the com-
passes, quadrants, charts &c. being washed
overboard, and being full up to the deck

beams with water, and all the cargo broke
adrift in the ship's hold, water and provi-
sions being stove, and for three days the
crew being without any sustenance saved
one piece of raw beef: on the 27th at 8
o'clock the quarter deck blew up without
the force of the lumber; the cargo went
out and in by the violence of the seas; the
whole of the crew being lashed to the rig-
ging, without shoe, stocking or hat, until
the 27th at 3 P. M. when the schooner
Swift, of Beverly, William Lovett, master,
hove in sight. Made a signal with a
piece of old sail, having no colour or flag
on board. Capt. Lovett took on board
his sch. from the wreck, the captain,
two seamen, one boy, and a woman passen-
ger; and put the second mate, another
seaman and boy, on board a Marblehead
schooner John Northey, master. No one
on board saved any thing. The unfortu-
nate people arrived safe at Beverly in the
aforesaid schooner, on Thursday last, hap-
py thus to have saved their lives.

B. F. LONGBOTHAM, SURGEON DENTIST,

LATE pupil to Mr. Whitewood of
London, having practised that Art with
much success in Jamaica, offers his services
to the Ladies and Gentlemen of America.
He is now in Alexandria, which he pur-
poses making his fixed residence, and may
be consulted at Mrs. GRIFFITH'S in King
streets. He will attend any Lady or Gen-
tleman at their house, and to prevent mis-
takes, such as honor him with their com-
mands are requested to send the same in
writing.

He has for sale a Dentifrice of a superi-
or quality to those generally sold; but re-
commends it only (as all Dentifrices should
be) to such as have been attended by a
Dentist, or whose mouths from being in a
healthy state require but the common
mode of cleaning. Price 75 cents per box.
December 2. d6teo

The Members of the

Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on
Buildings in the State of Virginia, are
hereby requested to attend their general
annual meeting to be held on the first
Monday in January next (being the 4th
day of the said month) at the Capitol, by
10 A. M. agreeable to the 3d and 25th
articles of their constitution; those who
do not attend in person, or by proxy, will
be represented by the member of the State
Legislature of their respective counties or
districts.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, 23d, Nov. 1801.

WITH great satisfaction I can
announce to the public at large and the
Members of this Society in particular,
that this philanthropic institution flourish-
ed. Lately Declarations have been re-
ceived for upwards of five hundred Build-
ings, amounting to upwards of 500,000
dollars, almost all from the country and
daily more are coming in.

The principles of the institution are,
that many unite to succour the unfortu-
nate. They regulate their own affairs,
elect their officers annually, and fix their
salaries.

Prudence dictates that every owner of
property should insure—for, if not insured,
and he meets with an accident by Fire, he
loses the whole: Then by joining with
ten, he loses only the 10th part, if with a
thousand only the thousandth part, &c.
This is the idea of the system of the Mu-
tual Insurance. There are now about
5,000 buildings subscribed for—then by
joining the Mutual Insurance, a person has
5,000 chances to one. As the insured hou-
ses are situated in different parts of the
state, few of them contiguous to each o-
ther, the contribution of an individual
member can never be considerable—With
the greatest fires that ever have been
known in this state, one premium has been
sufficient to pay the losses of six years.—
A brick house situated in the country
worth 1000 dollars paid six years ago 15
dollars; then if a man can secure 1000
dollars in so precarious a property for two
dollars and fifty cents, or for 25 cents per
hundred dollars a year, I think he would
be wrong not to do it, and particularly so
when at the same time he has the pleasing
satisfaction to say that he has given his
mite to succour upwards of four hundred
people.

The Quotas paid in are invested in Stock
of the United States and Alexandria Bank
Shares and stand to pay for future losses.
It is not probable that such losses as those

which took place two years ago, can or
will often happen, or else presently we
should not have a house standing. The
premiums average about 3 per cent. then
one out of every thirty-three houses must
burn before the subscribers can be called
upon for a second premium—which not-
withstanding the most extraordinary losses
that ever have been known in this state,
has been the case only once in six years,
and may not be again for many to come.

As those who insure abroad pay from 1
to 1 1/2 per cent yearly, then the eighteenth
part of the property in this state must burn
every year before our quotas will come up
to those annual premiums, which would be
at the rate of 62 houses out of those 5000
subscribed for and 5000 in the state—Is it
probable that so many should be destroyed
annually? It never has been, and I am
confident that it never will be the case;
as in my opinion, on an average of years,
only one out of every ten thousand houses
in this state burns, and as the insurance be-
comes now more general, it is probable
that the subscribers will seldom, or per-
haps never be called upon again; for the
interest of the premiums will bear, that
one out of every five hundred may annual-
ly be paid for: then if the losses are not ex-
traordinary great the interest will be suffi-
cient, as has been the case for better than
these two years past. As the houses in
the towns pay high premiums, some 3,
some 5 hundred per cent. more than those
in the country, there are a great many not
insured here, of course the greatest loss that
possibly can befall this society, one pre-
mium will be sufficient to discharge—a
proof of it is, that one premium has been
enough to pay for the greatest losses that
ever have been known in this state.

It is held out by some people, that it is
surer to insure abroad. The idea is ridi-
culous; to suppose that a few speculating
individuals abroad should be more capa-
ble, and that their security should be bet-
ter than that of several hundred wealthy
citizens of this country—but their asser-
tions will always come to naught when op-
posed by truth, which experience has
proved.

It is devoutly to be wished that citi-
zens would lend an assisting hand and ex-
plain the nature of the Mutual Insurance
to those who do not understand it, and par-
ticularly to those whose minds have been
prejudiced by some people unfriendly to
this institution, unfriendly to any thing
done here, unkind to humanity. We shall
then get soon to that desirable end of a
General Insurance, when the annual con-
tribution of each house would hardly ever
be more than 20 cents per annum; because
I think there are at least four hundred
thousand buildings in this state, then losses
must annually happen to the amount of
100,000 dollars, before each house's share
will be twenty-five cents per annum.

It is no doubt practicable that all the
houses in this State may be insured, then
why don't the citizens step forward at
once and effect it? good things ought ne-
ver to be delayed.

Under the Constitution the Premiums
must be paid to the Cashier-General here,
and to no other person.

W. F. AST.

Richmond, 23d November, 1801.

The Members of the
Mutual Insurance Company, against Fire
on Goods and Furniture in the State of
Virginia, are hereby requested to attend
their annual general meeting to be held at
their general office in the city of Rich-
mond, on the second Wednesday of Janu-
ary next (being the 13th day of the said
month) by ten o'clock, A. M. agreeable
to their constitution.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, Nov. 25, 1801.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY
EDWARD RUSSELL,
At his store in Union Street,
20 bls. Burlington Pork,
2 Pipes, } PORT WINE
2 Hhds, } of a superior quality,
6 qr. Casks, }
20 bags green Coffee,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Philadelphia Bar Iron assorted,
20 bls. Philadelphia Beer,
15 bls. Irish Beef,
Cream de Noyeau incases,
500 Coffee Bags.

Who also has on hand, a general assort-
ment of 5-4 and 6-4 wide
BOLTING CLOTHES.
Nov. 18. 205t

Will be drawn, on MONDAY
next, December 7th, commencing at 11
o'clock, A. M. at the Lower Ferry
House.

THE SCHEME, FOR THE SALE OF SUNDRY REAL ESTATE, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Those gentlemen who keep the Ferry,
will prepare two extra boats, in the
morning, that no detention may occur in
crossing the river.

The three highest prizes consist of real
estate, viz.

One HOUSE and LOT on Patrick
street, subject to only 5 dollars, per ann.
ground rent forever, valued at 660 dollars.

One LOT adjoining the aforementioned
ed property valued at 220 dollars, subject
to an annual ground rent forever, of three
dollars.

One other LOT adjoining, subject to
two dollars ground rent per ann. forever,
valued at 150 dollars.

The whole of the above property has
been valued by respectable and impartial
men at the above rates.

Sundry other prizes consisting of maho-
gany and other household furniture, rated
at cash prices; the particulars and descrip-
tion of which have been advertised in
printed bills of the 16th ult.

170 Prizes, } Total 657, at 3 dolls.
487 Blanks, } per ticket.

Not 3 blanks to a prize.

The prizes will be delivered the second
day after drawing, and indisputable title
with possession given for the property.—
The property and furniture may be seen
by calling at the premises, and at the store
corner of King and Royal streets, adjoining
M'Knight's tavern. The store will
be opened this morning, and kept open
every day until 8 o'clock P. M. until the
day of drawing, during which time tick-
ets may be had at the said place.

Doubts having arisen with some, which
has prevented their purchasing tickets, on
account of a mistake in the handbills of
the day and date; I can assure them it
originated from no other cause, than not
being particular enough in ascertaining
what date the ensuing Monday would
come on, and inserting Monday, December
4, instead of Monday December 7th. I
now give this public notice, that the
drawing will positively commence on the
7th inst. at 11 o'clock, as there are about
500 tickets already sold, and I will give
satisfactory security to those who have or
may purchase tickets, that the whole of
the prizes will be delivered agreeable to
the scheme already printed. Each prize
of 20 dollars or upwards, subject to a de-
duction of 2 1/2 per cent, to defray the ex-
pense attending the scheme.

The drawing will be conducted by per-
sons of respectability.

Wm. TONKIN,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Dec. 2. d4t

Seven Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the service of Co-
lin Auld, on Tuesday the 24th ult. a dark
Mulatto Girl, named WINNIE, about
14 years of age; Had on when she went
away a calico short gown and brown ca-
lamanco petticoat. As the parents of said
Girl reside in this place, it is thought she
is lurking about town. Any person bring-
ing back said Runaway to Colin Auld,
St. Asaph-Street, 3 doors west of Mr.
Faw's office, shall receive the above re-
ward. Masters of vessels and others are
forewarned harbouring or carrying off
said Girl at their peril.

December 2. eo

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership between A-
dam Cooke and John Goolrick, under the
firm of Cooke and Goolrick (owing to the
interference of mercantile business with
the professional situation of one of the part-
ners) is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All those who may stand indebted
to the said firm, and also those to whom
the said firm may be indebted, are request-
ed to apply to Adam Cooke for payment.

ADAM COOKE,

JOHN GOOLRICK.

Dumfries, Nov. 30, 1801.

Adam Cooke will in future carry
on the business on his own account—he
has a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold on the most moderate
terms for cash or country produce.
ADAM COOKE,
Wjt

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.
Has for sale as usual, at his house in
Fairfax-street,
A general Assortment of
**Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Spices and Dye Stuffs.**

Also,
A few pipes of old Madeira Wine of an
excellent quality, and a few bushels of
Clover seed imported from London, which
he will sell low for cash, and to punctual
customers on a short credit.

Nov. 25. eo3t

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced but-
ness under the firm of
Hamilton and Green,
offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince
and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by
Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general as-
sortment of

Hardware & Groceries.
**JAMES H. HAMILTON
CLEMENT GREEN.**

Oct. 1. eo

Just from Norfolk.

The Subscriber has for sale at his Store
Prince street,

Fresh lemons by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Beit English Cheese,
Rhode-Island Apples, by the barrel or
retail,
Excellent Cramberries,
China Oranges,
Some pickled Lobsters in jars, &c.

ABEL WILLIS.

Oct. 23. eo

Thomas & John Wright,
King street, second door from Royal street,
HAVE IMPORTED,

by the Prosperity, via Philadelphia, and
Six Sisters, Baltimore,
Irish Linens,
Scotch and Irish muslins,
Mens, boys and childrens' hats,
Worsted and cotton hosiery,
Black linen and bow strings, for hat-
ters, &c. &c.

Which with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the season, they offer for sale
on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

Nov. 3. eo

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable
rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in
the counties of Berkley and Hampshire,
in townships of convenient dimensions,
from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKLEY.

526 acres upon the river Potomac, op-
posite to fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at
the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy
Creek.

Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can
show these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth
of Kittlesick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's
creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gib-
bon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain,
between the gap over to Pine Swamp and
another gap, called "The way to Buffing-
ton's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond
tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were ta-
ken up near 40 years ago, and granted to
Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by
him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of
these tracts are to be purchased at a rea-
sonable price; one half of the money to
be paid down, and for the other credit will
be allowed. For further particulars apply
in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16. 2aw

A Tutor Wanted.

I WISH to procure a Teacher of im-
proved mind, and moral, to reside in my
own family. An accomplished female
would be most agreeable. The salary
shall be proportionate to merit. Letters
addressed to me at Centerville in Fairfax,
or at New Market in this county, will be
received readily.

SPENCER BALL.

Prince Wm. 21st Nov. eo12t

COTTOM & STEWART
Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:
JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, her pres'd.
Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musi-
cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View
of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cutler's
Practice of Physic, Watts on Health, Paley's
Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibb's Surveying Moore's
Navigation, by Bunt, Lums's Poems, Miller's
Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2
vols. Beauties of St. Peter, Eustach's Family Phy-
sician, For's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's
Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Acqui-
sition Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-
man and Ladies' Preceptor, 2 vols. Fainter, on
the Blood, 2 vols. Chadwell's Memoirs, Willich's
Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's
Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Rame-
burgh's Dispensary, Elegant Extracts, Contri-
butions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Diderot on Ra-
tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Collection of Fables, 6 vols. Polite Education,
Pope's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Gu-
drie's Geography, Knave's Education, 2 vols.
Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Colliquet's Travels, Cook's
Voyages, 4 vols. Damburger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.
Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols.
My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit
of the Castle, Arthur Merwin, 2 vols. Clara
Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Amid of the Ham-
let, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athin and Dim-
bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mys-
teries of Udolpho, 3 vols. 1001 Nights, 2 vols.
Baron, Ghost Story, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.
Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols.
Family of Otterburn, Negro, 2 vols. Black
Valley, Ellen and Merdoun, 2 vols. George
Barwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the
Abbey, 2 vols. Roachford Family, Darcy, E-
milia de Varmon, Oakdale Abbey, The Fair
Lupator, 3 vols. Edelrida, 4 vols. Count de
Hoenfeldt, 3 vols. Henrietta Montimer, 2 vols.
Fashionable Daughter, Count Givichy, Emma
Dorville, Scotch Heir, 3 vols. Miss Bat-
tlemore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2
vols. Wandering Wanderer, 2 vols. Corne in Sed-
ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by
Moore, 2 vols. Mordant, by Diderot 2 vols.
Reuben and Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.
Mythic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer
Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,
London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers,
and a large collection of Histories and Children's
Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper
Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin
strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank
Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the
grace, dozen, or single.
Country Shopkeepers supplied on the low-
est terms.

October 29. d

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his Friends and the Public, that he has re-
moved his store into the brick house ad-
joining Messrs. James Russell & Co's,
where he has opened a neat assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Ker-
seys, half thicks, flannings, coatings,
Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose
and striped blanketts, calimeres, swan-
downs, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord,
velvets, satins, fluffs, calicoes, Irish li-
nens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds
tickings, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—
Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fash-
ion and of a very superior quality, felt do.
by the case and by retail, children's
coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and
leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do.
in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels,
pepper and allspice, china and queen's
ware, which are now offered for sale on
the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Oct. 16. d6to

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on
Saturday evening the 14th inst. two Ne-
gro Women, viz. *Amie* and *Venus*: the
former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4
inches high, stout made, of a yellowish
cast; had on, when she went off, a blue
cloth habit; said girl was purchased of
Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived
in the City of Washington, where I ex-
pect she is now lurking: the latter about
24 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11
inches high, has now with her a young
child at the breast, about 4 or 5 months
old, her apparel is not recollected; she
was purchased of a gentleman living in
Prince George's county, Maryland.—
Whoever will apprehend said women, and
deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall
receive the above reward, or 10 dollars
for either.

GEORGE LUCK.

Nov. 18. d
Printing in all its va-
riety, executed at this office
with neatness and dispatch.

District of Columbia, County }
of Alexandria, V.

OCTOBER TERM, 18

J. Hub Watson, Plaintiff

AGAINST

*John R. Wheaton, Jo-
seph Cary, William
Hodgson, J. M. Cle-
nahan, George Cle-
mentson, Dennis Ram-
say, and B. Ghe-
quiere, Defendants.*

In Chancery.

The defendant, **JOHN R.
WHEATON**, not having entered his
appearance, and given security according
to the act of assembly and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said John R. Wheaton is not an in-
habitant of this district, on motion of
said complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant, John R.
Wheaton, do appear here on the first
day of January Court next, and enter his
appearance to the suit, and give security
for performing the decree of the Court—
and that the other defendants, Joseph Ca-
ry, William Hodgson, James M'Clenahan,
George Clementson, Dennis Ram-
say, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay
away, convey or secrete the debts by them
owing to, or the estate or effects in their
hands belonging to the said absent defend-
ant John R. Wheaton, until the further
order or decree of this court: and that a
copy of this order be forthwith published
for two months successively in one of the
public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the
front door of the Court-House of the said
county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, C.

Oct. 31.

1aw2m

The Subscriber will SELL

OR

**EXCHANGE for approved land
near the Blue-Ridge,**

A valuable Tract of Land
in Northumberland county, two miles
from the court-house, and near the bank
of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres.
This tract is divided into two plantations,
on the one there is a brick dwelling house
50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and
two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-
ed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an
overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are e-
qualled by few, and the prospect excelled
by none in the state. The house is situ-
ated on a high hill and commands an ex-
tensive view of the Potomac and the Ches-
apeake bay. There is a creek abounding
with the finest fish and oysters, which ter-
minates the flat land of this tract, that is
navigable for bay craft, and affords an
excellent landing place within half a mile
of the house. On this part of the tract
there is an excellent bearing apple and
peach orchard, and a variety of other
fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of
oak and hickory timber, for the use of
the plantation, besides a large quantity of
pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame
dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few
out houses, such as tenants generally have
about them. This part of the tract is as
well situated for farming as any lands in
Virginia. It is well watered, has a suffi-
ciency of timber for its support, and
flourishing young peach and apple orch-
ards.

As it is presumable that no person will
make such a purchase without viewing the
premises, all that is necessary to add is that
Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will
show the whole, and is fully authorized to
make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be
supplied with stock of all kinds necessary
and sufficient for the plantation.

Feb. 19.

1aw.

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER gives notice,
that his school will open on Friday next,
at Mr. Thomas Herbert's house, corner
of Cameron and Fairfax streets, and con-
tinue on Friday and Saturday, every
week, from ten till one in the forenoon,
and from two till five in the afternoon.
Price of tuition *Ten Dollars* per quarter.

Mr. L. will likewise open his

NIGHT SCHOOL,

on the evening of Saturday next, and con-
tinue every Thursday and Friday night,
from six till nine o'clock. Price *Eight
Dollars* per quarter.

Alexandria County, V.

I do hereby certify, That Ed-
ward Skidmore, bro't before me Abraham
Faw, one of the justices of peace for said
county, as an eltry taken up by him, a
dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years-old
marked in the back part of the left ear
with a slit, and on the upper part of the
right ear with the same; her bag, belly
and end of her tail white, the ends of her
horns sawed off, and appraised to five
pounds, current money.

Given under my hand this 2d day of
November, 1801.

ABRAHAM FAW.

The above notice is given,
That whoever has lost said Cow may
have her again, by applying to Edward
Skidmore, living about seven miles from
Alexandria, near the road leading to Lec-
burg, on proving property and paying
charges.

EDWARD SKIDMORE.

Nov. 5.

1aw3t

For Sale,

Three hundred and sixty-five
acres of LAND, lying in the county of
Fauquier, near the Blue Ridge, adjoining
the manor of Leeds: the above land is
fertile and well situate for farming; it is
convenient to five merchant mills, the far-
thest not more than six miles; there is on
the land between 40 and 50 acres of mea-
dow ground, three of which are in grass,
and twelve will be put in grass next fall:
there are also 100 young, bearing apple
trees of excellent fruit, and a variety of
other fruit trees. The buildings on the
above land are indifferent.

Also,

Another tract adjoining, un-
der lease for three lives, containing 402
acres, subject to the annual rent of twenty
dollars: there are on the land a one story
frame house, thirty by twenty eight feet,
with two rooms on a floor, a young apple
orchard of an hundred trees, and a nursery
of about three hundred trees of excellent
fruit; there are also on the above land 12
or 15 acres of meadow ground between 3
and 4 of which are in grass.

The subscriber wishes to sell both tracts
together, any person inclinable to purchase
will please to apply to

JOHN KEITH, senior,

living on the premises.

Nov. 23.

31awt

**By the Levy Court of Balti-
more County.**

August 12th, 1801.

Resolved, That the Inspector
of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of
Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads,
the size and dimensions of which are not
agreeable to the act of Assembly, estab-
lishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789,
chapter 26, section 35, and for prevent-
ing packing of tobacco in unfixed casks.
Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be
packed or accounted lawful tobacco, ex-
cept tobacco in parcels, unless the same
shall be packed in hogheads not exceed-
ing forty-eight inches in the length of the
stave, and seventy inches in the whole
diameter with the staves at the crese and
bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed
in any hoghead of greater dimensions,
shall repack the same in sizeable hog-
heads, as herein before expressed, at his
own expence, before the same shall be
passed.

By order,

WM. GIBSON, Clerk.

[Oct. 15--1aw8t]

I have for Sale,

A quantity of Seine Twine,
A few bales excellent Sacking,
1 cask Spanish Whiting,
8, 10, 12 and 201. Nails.

My Fall Goods are
JOHN JANNEY.

9 mo. 29.

1aw 20t

I do hereby forewarn all per-
sons from hunting with dog or gun on my
land, as I am determined to treat them as
the law direct.

NAT. WASHINGTON.

Maryland, Nov. 23.

eo3t

**Cash given at this office for
clean Rags.**

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.